

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 56.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2297

## TO FIGHT INCOME TAX

Three Law Firms to  
Engage in the  
Assault.

ROBERTSON & WILDER  
FOR DEFENDANT

Merchants' Association is Advised  
That the Dickey Law is  
Unconstitutional.

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"The consensus of opinion of the three law firms engaged by the Merchants' Association as to the Income Tax, is that it is unconstitutional. The firms who rendered opinions to the Association today were Hatch & Silliman, Smith & Lewis, and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan. These opinions were read this afternoon at a joint meeting of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce with the Directors of the Merchants' Association."  
PRESIDENT FRED. W. MACFARLANE OF THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.  
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The opening gun fired by the Merchants' Association at the Income Tax law, the product of the First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, has made a bullseye. Three opinions from representative legal firms of Honolulu were submitted yesterday to the Merchants' Association and the special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting on Wednesday, in which all three agree that the Income Tax law as passed by the Legislature is unconstitutional.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the office of F. W. Macfarlane in the Judd Building, the opinions were read and discussed. They were lengthy and exhaustive documents. It was agreed that the law was faultily drawn and it was also stated that it would not stand a test in the court.

It was decided that a test case be brought at once in order to get the matter, as soon as possible, to the attention of the Supreme Court. The three legal firms will hold a conference at an early date and decide upon the manner in which the case will be managed. The Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce have placed this matter in the hands of the attorneys entirely.

The attorneys also stated to the meeting that their advice to all merchants in the city and elsewhere, and all persons interested is that the blanks now being circulated by the Tax Assessor, be filled out and the returns made to the assessor, "under protest."

Treasurer Wright said yesterday that he hoped that any contest of the tax law that was to be made, might come at once. With an immediate conclusion of the case, should it be decided against the law, the Treasurer could do away with the services of the extra men now in the employ of the assessor, who are used on the Income Tax matters. As the Attorney General is very busily engaged with other matters just now, the Treasurer has retained A. G. M. Robertson to prepare all the papers for the Income Tax, the forms now being used having been drawn by him. Should the case come to trial the defense will be conducted by Robertson & Wilder.

### Capt. Paul Smith Commended.

Captain Paul Smith, a former military man of the Territory of Hawaii, has been recommended for promotion by Major James P. Case of the Fortieth Infantry of the United States. The news of his excellent service is embodied in a letter to Governor Dole. The letter reads as follows:

Governor E. B. Dole,  
My Dear Sir: I take this method of communicating to you my high appreciation of the services of Captain Paul Smith of our regiment.

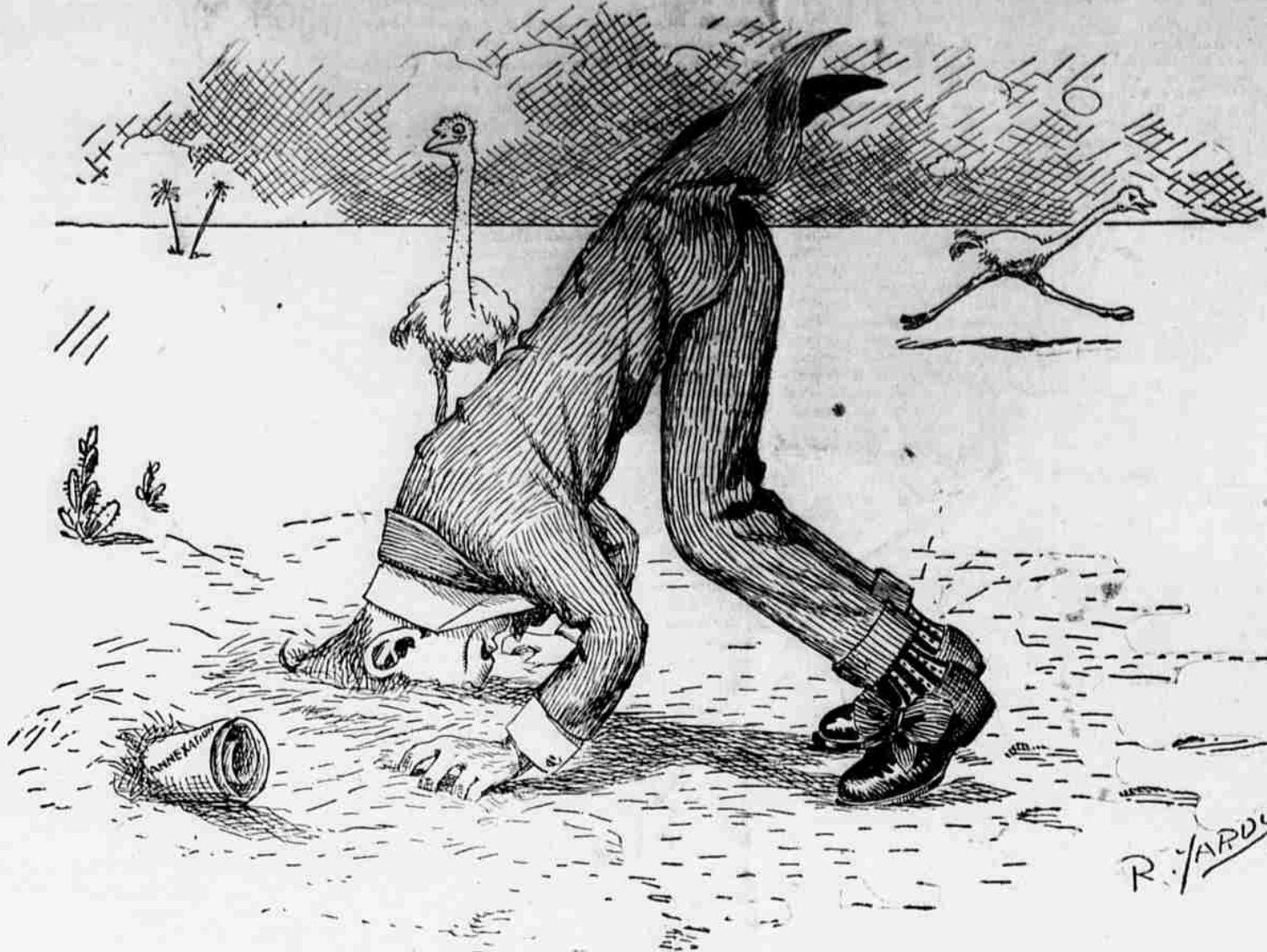
He has been attached to my battalion the better part of the last year and the remarkably good record is due in great measure to his excellent work.

Neither yourself nor the most worthy citizen of Honolulu have cause to regret your representation in the United States Volunteer Army. Very respectfully,  
JAMES P. CASE,  
Major, Fortieth U. S. Infantry.

### New Hotel Opening.

Mrs. H. L. Herbert, wife of the well-known local cricketer, who has just opened the Lonsdon Hotel and restaurant on King street, marked the formal launching of her enterprise by an informal "at home" last evening, at which a number of friends of the Herberts were present.

"IT AIN'T ME, IT'S DR. JORDAN."



## HON. WILLIAM C. WILDER DIED EARLY LAST EVENING

The Funeral Will Take Place at the Family  
Residence This Afternoon  
at Three.



THE LATE WM. C. WILDER.

Wm. C. Wilder, the prominent citizen, overcome by the long strain of watching his life practically went out Tuesday when the stroke of apoplexy fell, passing away last evening at 3 o'clock. He was in a comatose state until the last and died peacefully. A sketch of his life has already appeared in this journal.

During the afternoon Mrs. Wilder, Judge Charles H. Wilder, who is ex-

## POSTOFFICE WILL SOON BE OPEN FOR NIGHT DELIVERY

Authority From Washington to Employ Men  
For New Service---A Boon to the  
People of Honolulu.

Chief Clerk Kenake of the postoffice has perfected arrangements and secured the necessary authority from Washington to keep the postoffice open night and day. A force of three men is being instructed in the duties of handling the mails so that they can look after all arrivals from 6 p. m. until 6 a. m.

This arrangement will prove a boon to residents of Honolulu, as they will be able to call for their mail at any time of the night, register a letter for the mainland or for the other islands, and buy a money order for the same destinations. The department is now awaiting the arrival of iron grill work with which the present general delivery window will be shielded. This will be on the style of grill work seen in banks. There will be two windows with a small hand aperture in each. These windows will be labeled "A to L" and "M to Z." Letters addressed to persons whose names begin with letters from A to L inclusive will call at the first window, and those whose names begin with letters from M to Z inclusive will present themselves at the second window.

It is now planned to have two men on duty in the postoffice from 6 p. m. until midnight, and one man from midnight until 6 a. m., when the day force again appears. Only the general delivery window will be open. It is not anticipated that there will be a rush of Japanese, Chinese or Hawaiian residents on the postoffice after midnight, and the change is, in fact, mainly intended to supply the wants of the white population which cannot find time from various occupations to go to the postoffice during the day.

Mr. Kenake, in speaking of the new system, said to an Advertiser reporter: "There will be three men on the night force. Just how they will be divided off is a question yet to be decided, but it is possible two will remain on half the night while one will take the lone watch. This is done to handle any mail that comes in late, or after the day force is supposed to quit its work. It will be a good thing for the office. For instance, a steamer is going out at 9 a. m. The night force can make up the mail that comes in, and when the mail is ready to be closed every letter will have been prepared to go out. As it is, under such circumstances, we have to get some of the clerks out at an unearthly hour of the morning to come down here to handle the overnight collection, and that bangles up the working hours of the day force. In this way they will make up mail both for the islands and for the Coast and keep everything right up to date, or, strictly speaking, right up to the hour."

"One can appreciate how much this new system will affect the laboring men. For instance, a mail comes in from the Coast in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock the delivery window closes. The laboring man who finishes his work at 5 o'clock catches his car, goes home, cleans up, has his dinner and then wants to get his mail. This he has not been able to do. If he wants his mail in the morning he has got to get out an hour or two earlier. Those who are employed down town can run over to the postoffice any time and get their mail. Another thing which will benefit laboring classes: On Saturday nights if one wants to get a money order and register his letter to be sent to the mainland he can do so. Under the present system he has little opportunity to do this in the day-time. We are giving him a day more to keep in the office than under the Republic, but the advantage is slight to those men."

"When the night system is to be inaugurated we will give the public ample notice."

pected to arrive from Hawaii this morning on the Mauna Loa.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the family residence on Pensacola street. Rev. George T. Pearson of the Methodist Church officiating. The pallbearers will be W. P. Allen, H. P. Baldwin, E. B. Ross, John C. Roberts, A. S. Hartwell and John A. McFarlane.

The Hon. Wm. Chauncey Wilder was

was born in Canada in 1835 of American parents, during their temporary residence across the line. His early recollections, however, were of New York, his parents having returned while William was yet an infant, and taken up their residence in that State. When nine years of age he moved with his parents to New York, N. Y. Here were passed his youth and early man-

(Continued on Page 2)

## WANT CASH IN THE BANK

Chinese Consul is  
Opposing Any  
Transfer.

FUND FOR RETURNS  
MUST BE INTACT

Immigration Bureau Holdings  
Unproductive---Need Ready  
Money.

Formal protest has been entered by the Chinese Consul to the transfer of the \$231,000 of the Immigration Trust fund from the First National Bank to the Territorial Treasury. The representative of the Orientals now in the Islands takes the position that the fund is the property of the Chinese who contributed to it, and that any transfer of it to the Treasury of the Territory, where it might be used as necessity demands, would be endangering the interests of the people whom he is here to protect. The protest has been sent, not only to the officials who had the fund in charge, but also to the bank.

This may mean that there will be a contest over the possession of this fund. The money held in the Immigration fund reached the First National Bank after the liquidation of the Postal Savings Bank, where such sums as were collected had been deposited according to the law. The money represented in the total was collected from the Chinese laborers for the purpose of providing a fund from which they might pay their way to their homes at the end of their terms of contract labor. These sums of money were placed in the savings bank in the name of Wray Taylor, then Commissioner of Immigration, and drew interest at the regular rate, the principal being held by the Government, as was all other money on deposit in the savings bank, the entire amount of the deposit being guaranteed by the bonds of the bank.

Since the liquidation this money has been in the bank and the Territory has neither been receiving interest upon it nor had the use of any part of it, although there is no danger of a call for the whole amount at any time, and at present there is very little demand upon the fund, as the number of returning Chinese is small. That there will be a large proportion of the amount which never will be called for is anticipated by some of those who have been in connection with the affairs of the Bureau of Immigration in the past. The Treasury, when the cash comes into its hands, would not be called upon to meet demands for any large amounts at one time, and in the meantime would have the use of funds which are not productive and in lieu of which the Treasury may have to pay interest for cash to tide over the period until taxes begin to come in. The text of the protest which was directed to Mr. Taylor, as secretary of the Bureau of Immigration, and which was turned over to the acting Governor, is as follows:

As the representative of the Empire of China and in behalf of the Chinese subjects in the Territory of Hawaii who contributed to the Immigration Trust fund and who alone are entitled to withdraw or receive the same, I beg to protest against any diversion of said fund for the use of the current expenses of the Territory or any other purpose. It is my duty to take steps to the proper courts and elsewhere, which I will do to protect the interests of the Chinese contributing to this fund. Pending such proceedings I beg to file with you this protest against interference with said moneys.

To this communication Mr. Cooper replied: Your letter addressed to Wray Taylor, ex-secretary of the Bureau of Immigration, was referred to me. I have to say that you must have been misinformed that the money was to be used for the current expenses of the Territory. The money will be held by the Territorial Government and will be paid over to the Chinese laborers on their return to their native land.

The Chinese Consul, it is said, has forwarded the details of the entire transaction to Minister Wu Ting Fang at Washington.

### Water for Plantations.

Speculations have been made with clay and Robinson by the Hawaiian Sugar Company which will result in the waters of Maunaloa stream being brought to the plantation. This will give them more than twice the supply they have now, which is derived at present from the Maunaloa stream. By this addition to their resources, the plantation will increase its yield very materially. The cost of the new water supply will be something in the neighborhood of \$100,000. When work on this ditch will begin is not known definitely, even by the directors of the plantation. The preliminary work will begin this morning.

Reports from Kahuku are that the scarcity of labor is such that one plantation contemplates closing down for this reason alone, and that others may follow this lead.







## TO TEST THE INCOME TAX

**Business Men Take  
Steps Against  
New Law.**

**WILL OBTAIN  
LEGAL OPINIONS**

**Join Issues With Merchants' Association—To Assist Weedon in  
Advertising Hawaii.**

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"Moved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the constitutionality of the Income Tax law be tested."  
Motion made by C. W. Macfarlane, seconded by P. Muhlendorf, at the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning, which was passed unanimously.  
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The Chamber of Commerce will join issues with the Merchants' Association of this city in testing the constitutionality of the Income Tax law passed by the First Territorial Legislature. The expense of obtaining an opinion upon the subject from three of the representative legal firms of Honolulu will be borne jointly by the two organizations. If the opinions suggest the unconstitutionality of the act, a test in the Circuit Court will at once be made and carried to the Supreme Court.

Energetic action was the watchword at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. That the subject was one which has made a deep impression upon the merchants was evidenced by the large representation. The meeting was presided over by W. F. Allen, with James G. Spencer as secretary. The members present were F. J. Lowrey, E. Faxon Bishop, J. F. Humburg, C. M. Cooke, F. M. Swancy, C. Bolte, F. A. Schaefer, Henry Waterhouse, Bruce Cartwright, A. J. Campbell, Paul Muhlendorf, C. N. Wight, M. Phillips, Geo. R. Carter, J. B. Atherton, J. M. McClesney, Clarence W. Macfarlane, J. G. Rothwell, A. V. Gear.

The discussion upon the Income Tax law was spirited and the consensus of opinion was that the members are against the law because it imposes a tax upon their property already taxed by other methods. Henry Waterhouse was for immediate action. He was of the opinion that if there was any doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, then the Chamber of Commerce should take immediate action in the courts to test it and decide the matter once and for all. Other members spoke in a similar strain and the climax was capped when C. W. Macfarlane introduced his motion to have the Chamber of Commerce as a body bring the matter before the courts at the earliest possible date.

J. B. Atherton was the first to speak upon the question. He said the matter was under discussion by one or two other organizations. An opinion would undoubtedly be given by several legal firms upon its constitutionality at an early date.

Henry Waterhouse: "I don't propose to have my property doubly taxed. If the issue is to come let us meet it right now instead of waiting for future developments. If it is unconstitutional, let us have the law stricken out." Something was said as to the case being an issue between the Income Tax law and an extra session.

George R. Carter: "As to an extra session of the Legislature, which has been spoken of lately, that is being fostered by the legislators. Everything is being done to cause a call for an extra session, as they believe it will be necessary in order that the Government pay its expenses. I don't believe that the majority have taken into consideration the And' act which authorizes warrants to be issued. The revenues have not been increased except by the income tax. The shortage in the Government finances can be met by the issuance of warrants. That method is used in every town, city, county and State in the Union to tide over the time from the receipt of taxes until they come in again. I would rather have seen the Government borrow the money to meet the current expenses. I think the question of the special session will be brought up again, anyhow, whether we test the income tax or not."

Mr. Carter inquired whether an opinion as to the constitutionality of the act was being obtained. President Allen stated that the Merchants' Association was already looking after that. Mr. Carter suggested that the Chamber of Commerce join issues with the Merchants' Association in the matter. Mr. Rothwell suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the Merchants' Committee, with power to act. He thought that if the issue was to come it ought to be met right away. He thought that of the greater evil it should be decided whether it was the income tax or the extra session. Mr. Rothwell's suggestion was put into the form of a motion and seconded by Mr. Muhlendorf. He added that the Chamber of Commerce was also too important a body to play second fiddle and should assist in such a momentous matter as that under discussion.

Mr. Muhlendorf did not think it worth while to join issues with any other organization. Mr. Rothwell's motion, however, was passed unanimously, and the committee named as follows: President Allen, Secretary Spencer and J. B. Atherton.

George R. Carter suggested that an injunction be gotten out before the returns are sent in, although he suggested it would be wise not to defer matters until the 200 per cent penalty could be added.

C. W. Macfarlane said he agreed in toto with Henry Waterhouse. "I move," said he, "that it is the sense of this meeting that we test the constitutionality of the Income Tax law." Seconded by Mr. Muhlendorf.

Mr. Carter said he had looked into the matter of the income tax and personally he thought it was a fair way to help the Government out of a financial muddle. The law as now passed by the Legislature was thought by those who had charge of it to be constitutional. He was in favor of a tax of 1/4 of 1 per cent when the matter was being discussed in the Legislature. In that case the merchants would not have been hit hard but every one would have contributed a small amount to defray the Government's expenses. That, however, did not meet with approval. The ordinary income of the Government was \$2,200,000 a year. The Legislature was to frame an Appropriation bill to meet that, but they had got off their trolleys and the appropriations would be nearer \$4,000,000 than \$2,200,000. He said that if the Government officials would use their best judgment in the expenditure of the amounts placed to their separate departments and give up many contemplated improvements they would come along all right.

Mr. Macfarlane's motion then carried without a dissenting vote.

President Allen stated he had received a letter from W. C. Weedon, who is now East. Mr. Weedon's plan was to go to Buffalo to lecture on the Islands and exhibit stereoscopic pictures of the Island scenes. He had joined Gorham D. Gilman, formerly Hawaiian Consul at Boston, and together they had made up 500 stereoscopic slides of Island views. The writer stated that Mr. Gilman was an excellent lecturer and he would be willing to go to Buffalo and other large places if his expenses of traveling between Boston and Buffalo were paid. Mr. Weedon suggested that his own expenses between Buffalo and Cleveland be paid, and nothing would be asked for their services.

Henry Waterhouse said it would be a fine opportunity for the Chamber of Commerce to recognize what Mr. Gilman has already done and is willing to do to advertise Hawaii. He thought that \$250 would cover the expenses entirely. The main idea was to secure the moral support of the Chamber of Commerce, while the members and others interested could chip in. Many other members concurred in Mr. Waterhouse's views. President Allen said that Mr. Weedon could be depended upon to advertise the country's best interests.

Mr. Lowrey suggested raising the money by an assessment instead of passing around a subscription list. This was carried. Mr. Lowrey then moved to make the monthly dues \$5 instead of \$1. This was lowered to \$3 and passed, the amount to be collected quarterly.

A report from Messrs. Wight and Lowrey upon the Diamond Head signal station was read in which the committee stated they had waited on the Superintendent of Public Works to have "Diamond Head Charley" reinstated as watchman. They also stated that a flagpole would soon be erected there, the Chamber of Commerce to supply the code book and flags. This will amount to about \$30.

A communication from Mr. Hemphill of the South Carolina Exposition Company, asking that the Chamber of Commerce name a "Hawaiian Day" at the fair, was considered and the Secretary instructed to reply that nothing has been decided upon yet as to whether Hawaii will be represented at the Exposition. Mr. Bishop suggested that it was within the province of the Governor to name the "Hawaiian Day" if one is to be had.

The question of finding new quarters was brought up. As the old Stock Exchange rooms, in which the Chamber met yesterday, are slightly too warm, it was thought best to seek rooms elsewhere. Some suggested were too near the street, the noise from which would interfere with the meetings. Rooms may be made available in the new McIntyre block. The Stock Exchange rooms in the Stangenwald block are not now available to the Chamber of Commerce. A committee consisting of the president, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Carter was appointed to look up a new location and report at the next meeting.

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**TELLS OF CIVIL SERVICE.**

**Examiner Serven Gives the Teachers History of This Branch.**

When the Normal School met in the Fort street building yesterday morning, the feature of the session was the address of A. Ralph Serven, chief examiner for the Civil Service of the United States. Mr. Serven held the attention of his hearers, all of them engaged in educational work, and therefore interested in the plans for the verification of their results upon the youth. He began by saying that there are now in the competitive civil service between 90,000 and 100,000 persons drawing salaries for each year of about \$10,000,000. It will hereafter be the privilege of the Hawaiian to have the same chance for a position in this service as any one on the Mainland. Mr. Serven showed that as the appointing officer must choose from the three highest on any list and as there are fourteen branches in which applicants may seek appointment, three refusals being permitted in each, in reality there were forty-two chances for place.

The history of civil service was followed, the growth of it since the time of Grant and the interests about the time of the death of President Garfield, which has borne the direct result that now every branch of the service has its share of the public servants chosen by merit. Statistics had shown that 56 per cent of the employees of the Government had received their appointments through merit in the examinations before the commission, while only 29 per cent had been employed through political, social and other pulls. This went to show that the surest way into the Government service was through this channel. The speaker urged upon the teachers to instruct their pupils that they might fit themselves for some branch of the service and that their merit successfully pass the examinations and get at the top of the list.

## OLD WHALING INDUSTRY

**Fish Expert Making a Study  
of It.**

**RAILROAD KILLED  
THE BUSINESS**

**How Advent of Whalers Injured  
the Hawaiian Race, Morally  
and Physically.**

Mr. Cobb, who is connected with the fish commission now making a study of the fish of the Hawaiian Islands, has been, during the past few weeks, prosecuting a study of the whaling industry and its relation to the Hawaiian Islands. His researches, which at the present time are necessarily fragmentary, and disconnected, are very interesting. In speaking of the subject last night, Mr. Cobb said:

"The whaling industry was one of the oldest commercial enterprises with which the name of these islands is associated. Early in the last century, vessels from the north put in here for supplies and to store their cargo. Even in the latter part of the eighteenth century the islands were recognized as a haven for the whalers. During the days when the catching of whales was at its height, Honolulu and Hilo were about equally divided commercially, and Lahaina outstripped both of them. The harbor of Honolulu at that time was literally a forest of masts. One could walk from one end of the harbor to the other by stepping from deck to deck. It is estimated that, in a good season, the vessels spent hundreds of thousands of dollars here. All the old business houses in this city owe the foundation of their fortunes to this enterprise. When the railroad was built across the American continent the whaling industry which had been falling for many years, received its death blow. Previous to that time, oil had been shipped around the Horn but, with the introduction of the Central Pacific road into the commercial world, this was changed, and the product was shipped to New Bedford by rail. In the year 1874 there was a large number of vessels crushed in the ice. This put a summary end to the falling industry."

"The gradual decline of whaling was not noticed by the people of the islands, as sugar was a growing enterprise, and the money that had been invested in whaling was now put in the product of the cane."

"The Hawaiians made excellent whalers. Often the entire crew, with the exception of the officers, would be made up of kanakas. The money they obtained in this way did them little good, however, for the influence of the sailors upon the natives was anything but beneficial. It was the whalers who were among the first to introduce those vices that unfortunately accompany European civilization, wherever it goes. The advent of the whalers did more, probably, than anything else, to decimate the population of the Hawaiian Islands. They spread disease and vice on every hand."

Mr. Cobb will make investigations in San Francisco, New York and Washington upon his return, which will be in about six weeks or two months.

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**MURDERED IN KAU.**

**Japanese Laborer Found Dead in a  
Cane Field.**

When the laborers of Hutchinson Plantation were going to work on Tuesday morning they came across the body of a Japanese in a cane field within a stone's throw of the sugar mill. The man was battered beyond recognition but a search of his clothing revealed papers which led to his identification.

The murdered man was known as Yoshida and had been engaged working on the mauka roads. He came to Naalehu on Monday and drew \$9 and started for his home about five o'clock in the afternoon. He was not seen again until his body was found as stated. From evidence found it is believed the man was beaten to death with sticks of cane and as he was not known to have any enemies, robbery was clearly the motive for the crime. His pockets were rifled and the money known to have been in his possession when he left Naalehu was gone. Wednesday morning friends from his home came over to ascertain what had become of him. There is no clue to the murderers.—Hilo Herald.

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**Tantalus Trolley Line.**

As the policy of the Government is to open all Government lands to settlement, there is now under discussion the opening of a trolley road from the end of the Pacific Heights electric line to the top of the Tantalus road. A preliminary survey of the line has been made. This extends along Puna valley until it can cross to the Tantalus ridge, which is followed until the carriage road is reached, after which that road is used to the top. There has been no proposition made on either side as yet, though the Bishop and Conner relations, which own property there, are willing to pay a bonus for the road.

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**OFFER TO REBURY THE MONEY.**

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If air

met with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health has been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts had failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted, and if it does not prove beneficial, the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

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**Many Income Tax Returns.**

Returns for the income tax are coming to Assessor Pratt with rapidity. He said yesterday that he had most of the returns from men with large incomes in the city. The assessor believes that in the absence of citizens during the month of July those holding power of attorney should make return, and in other cases the time may be extended. This would mean that the extra penalty would not be imposed. As to the liability of persons who have been in Honolulu only part of the year, the assessor has decided that if they have earned more than \$800 they are required to make the return. The returns are treated with the greatest secrecy in the office and no one will see them unless an order of court makes them public documents.

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**FORTUNE'S PHASES**

**THE UPS AND DOWNS IN THE  
LIFE OF A CLERK.**

**A Tale of Misfortune and Misery  
With a Happy Ending—The World  
Seemed All Very Dark for a While.**

A clerk's life, ordinarily, is a very humdrum one with but little variety to the daily routine. But Mr. Fred. R. Morton, of No. 80 Vesper street, Portland, Me., had an experience recently which has made his life now a very happy one. In telling a reporter of what he went through, he said:

"I had been suffering with stomach trouble for about two years. Every day about 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon I became faint and felt so bad that if I did not sit down I would fall. That sensation usually lasted for about an hour, and when noon came I had no appetite for lunch."

"I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the daily papers about a year ago and decided to try them. I felt relief from the first box and after I had taken six boxes my disease was cured. I do not take them now but always keep them in the house. I have told my friends what these pills have done for me and should I know of any one's being sick as I was I should surely recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Mr. Morton's statement was published in the Portland Express, after he had sworn to it before Marshall H. Farrington, a notary public.

The most effective remedy in the world in case of this kind is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They act directly on the blood and nerves. This makes them invaluable not only for stomach trouble but also for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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**Next Mail From Coast.**

There will not be another regular mail from the Coast until Monday, the 15th instant. The Occidental and Oriental steamship Doric is scheduled to arrive here from San Francisco on next Tuesday. The probabilities are that she will make port on Monday afternoon. She will bring ten days' later mail and newspaper files.

Striking machinists raided the shops of the Southern Railroad at Columbia, S. C., and took out twenty non-union men. In the row four union men were shot.

**Wagons, Brakes,  
haetons, Surreys,  
Buggies, Runabouts**

Harness, Varnishes  
Carriage Material,  
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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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**Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.**















# WITH LAW AND FACTS

## Prendergast's Plan to Make Journal Readable.

### CONSTITUTION AND THE ORGANIC ACT

#### Incorporation With Records De- sired—Money Gone But Salar- ies Filed on in Advance.

The First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii may die with the week. Again, there may be a prolongation of the session into next week, but with the rapid progress upon the Appropriation bill there seems no reason to believe there will be any longer time spent upon the consideration of the budget. Both Houses will come together next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. By that time the salaries measure will be ready for submission. It has been enrolled and is in shape for the last stages of consideration.

The sessions of the two Houses yesterday were brief, but in the lower branch there was some point. This was disclosed in the statement that the Legislature is once more "broke." This is not actually the case, but the Treasury office has accepted the notice of some of the officers of the Houses that they are coming with warrants, and has marked those amounts as "gone." This means that there will be no chance for extravaganzas during the few days. In fact, the lack of the available coin was brought out by a proposition to add to the bill for the printing of the journal of the House. This plan also developed a desire on the part of Prendergast to give to the readers of the journal a liberal education in the law of the land in so far as it may be gained from the Constitution.

When the House was called to order and the routine business had been got out of the way, Prendergast, who is chairman of the Printing Committee, introduced a resolution providing for the incorporation of the Constitution of the United States and the Organic Law of this Territory with the journal of the House when the latter is printed for distribution. There was some merriment aroused by the resolution and there were various suggestions as to other documents which might be instructive and uplifting if they were put into the volume. Representative Dickey failed to catch the purport of the motion at first, and seconded it, believing that it meant that the two documents were to be made a part of the volume which is to contain the session laws of the Legislature. When he "got wise" he withdrew his second and the resolution was tabled never to rise again.

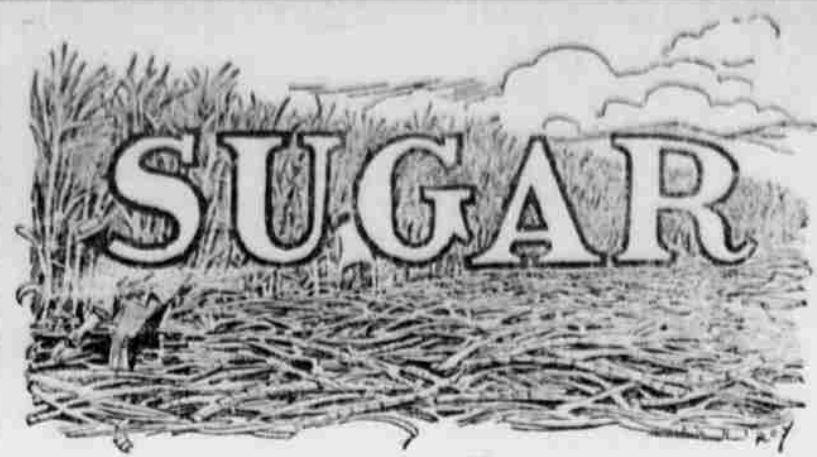
In explaining what was to be done, Prendergast said that arrangements had been made for the printing of the journal, the price to be paid being \$2,500. If there was any more money left of the expense appropriation he thought that it could be used for no better purpose than to print the basic law of the nation and Territory with the journal. The legislator indicated that he expects that the volume which is to contain the words of wisdom dropped by the lawmakers will find many readers, for he explained that he wanted the two documents included, for the reason that frequent reference was made to them in the debates and it would be a hardship for the reader to have to give up his reading every time he came to such reference and go to a library to see what the speaker meant.

It did not take long for the information to reach Prendergast, and the House that there was no money for the purpose. Dickey was up at once with a query as to what had become of the appropriation before the end of the session had been reached. There were more salaries to be paid, he said, and then again came the information that there had been the quiet tip given by the officials of the Legislature that they were coming with their pay accounts, and this had been accepted as a mortgage upon the balance, and so had removed it. Beckley said that the cash balance was a dissolving view and that any charge for extra printing would have to go over to the next session of a Legislature.

Despite the glowing picture of the thrilling interest of the volume and the breaking of the thread of the story for the purpose of looking up references, the House would not take kindly to the plan, and on motion of Mahoe put a frost upon Prendergast's motion. Then the House adjourned until Friday.

#### THE SENATE.

The second item of interest in the proceedings of the Senate, which occupied but a small part of the morning, was the testimonial to the good work done by the clerk, by Senator Baldwin. It came upon the report of the special committee which had for its duty the examination of the journal and the certification of its correctness, on the motion made some weeks ago when there was an insinuation that the clerk had been "editing" the journal. The report was presented and explained by Senator Baldwin. He said that despite the fact that Chairman Kanaha had not seen fit to make the report of the committee, it was due to the clerk that the true state of things be set forth. He mentioned that the committee had examined into everything and found that there was nothing out of shape, but ex-



#### STATISTICS BY SPECIAL CABLES.

Cuba.—The six principal ports—Receipts, 2,600; exports, 8,300; stock, 152,000 tons, against 57,822 tons last year. Contracts grinding 3 against 2 last year.

Europe.—Stocks in Europe, 1,312,000 tons, against 1,194,771 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,733,133 tons, against 1,412,152 tons last year at the same uneven dates, and 1,883,945 tons at the even date of June 1, 1900. The excess of stock is 320,974 tons, against an excess of 210,052 tons last week, and a deficiency of 86,983 tons December 27, 1900.

Raws.—The same conditions prevail in the raw sugar market as for several weeks past. Liberal receipts and extreme dullness are the notable features without pressure to sell and without change in nominal quotations. Holders seem satisfied to wait events, and in the meantime store their sugars when not salable at market quotations. Refiners are indifferent and occasional buyers at current prices for moderate amounts. Altogether the situation is one of midsummer dullness, with no effort at present on the part of any one to make it better or worse. European markets are without movements of any significance, and are also exceedingly dull. Cuban crop receipts fell off and the maximum of the result is not far away or very far from the 500,000 tons originally estimated by ourselves.

Refined.—The absence of increased demand expected at this season of the year is the notable feature. The weather is fine and favorable for sugar consumption, but for some reason the demand keeps backward, and all efforts of refiners to stimulate it are without avail. There are no material changes in selling prices for the week, and if demand could be increased a better state of trade would be the immediate result. As it is, there are no special indications of any important change until the country comes to the front again with increased orders.

Receipts for the week were 44,678 tons, against 44,653 tons last week. Stock increased to 269,123 tons against 263,455 tons last week. Stocks in the United States and Cuba together are 421,133 tons against 217,388 tons at same time last year. There are increased amounts of Java crop shipment now afloat for August arrival, and some portion of these have not yet been disposed of.

#### FREE TRADE SOON WITH PORTO RICO.

A special session of the Porto Rico Legislature is called for July 4th, to take action on the question of abolishing all duties on merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico, and going into Porto Rico from the United States. It is thought that receipts of the island, independent of duties on imports, will be sufficient to meet expenditures of the government. The provision in the law of April 12, 1899, covering this question, follows: "And whenever the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico, by this act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty; and in no event shall any duties be collected after the 1st day of March, 1902, on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico."

the contrary that the whole record was excellently kept. The utmost credit was due, he said, to the clerk for the condition of the journal and the shape in which he had kept everything of record. The report of the committee was presented as follows:

Your special committee appointed under a resolution introduced by Senator Kanaha, May 21st, beg leave to report. Said resolution called for the appointment of a committee "to examine and see that the journal of the Senate of the regular session is correct and in due form for transmission to the President, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States."

Your committee have examined the copy of the journal that was to be transmitted to Washington, compared it with the original, and found it to be absolutely correct, and in due form for transmission to Washington.

Respectfully submitted,  
H. P. BALDWIN,  
D. KALAUOKALANI,  
JOHN T. BROWN,  
J. D. PARIS.

On motion of Senator C. Brown the report was adopted.  
Senator Achi began to express his objections to the method of naming the members of the Conference Committee, saying that there was no member of the Legislature from the Fifth District upon it, to watch over the interests of that portion of the island. He was called to order as there was nothing before the House, and then, after the Paris resolution, adjournment was had until Friday.

### SPEEDY PACERS COME TO TOWN

A large load of horses, consigned to Charles Bellina, arrived on the S. N. Castle yesterday. Included in the bunch are Billy S, a bay pacer, and Frank M, another bay pacer. Both these horses show promise of making race horses of class.

There are also in the lot three pacers that can go around 2:40 and a 2:30 class trotting mare. Besides these animals came three matched teams, a number of roadsters, a saddle horse or two and some mules.

Bellina lost one of his best horses, Topsey, a sorrel pacer, by California Nutwood, on the trip. The animal succumbed to lung fever when entering Honolulu harbor. She had worked a mile in 2:30.

The S. N. Castle also brought a new team of bays for Sheriff Brown and a harness horse, the property of Captain Neilson.

A number of polo ponies belonging to members of the Oahu Polo Club went to Maui on the Claudine yesterday. A match between the Maui and Oahu clubs will be played in the near future on the Valley Island.

The following is shipped from the Breeder and Sportman of June 23d: Steamplough is the name given a big black pacer sailing that is creating a sensation at Honolulu. He recently came into the hands of C. H. Judd to train and it is said passed a couple of work-out heats a few weeks thereafter in 2:31 and 2:32. His pedigree is not given by the Honolulu papers that devote a large space to his "marvelous speed." He was to have started in the race there June 11th, particulars of which will probably reach us by the next steamer.

Stephen Allen, transporter of Battery G, Third Artillery, was drowned in the bay of San Francisco, while, with a companion, he was rowing from San Francisco to Fort Mason. The boat was overturned while the two were changing places.

### WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

G. M. Behring, who claimed to be George A. Pullman's son, has been arrested. This is an old dodge that he has worked before, and often with success.

A big gold brick weighing 3,000 pounds, and valued at \$200,000, has been sent to the Glasgow exposition from the Caribou Mining Company, Caribou, B. C.

Walter Martin and Mary E. Scott, daughter of Henry T. Scott, were married at Burlingame, Cal., under the oaks which surround the home of the bride.

The captain, mate and four seamen of the British bark Falkland, from Tacoma, for Baltimore, were drowned when the ship was wrecked off Penzance, June 22d.

Surrender of insurgents in Luzon continue, until now there remains but one dangerous organized force in the principal island. The military prisoners have been released.

H. M. Pitt, charged with frauds in connection with government stores in the Philippines, has been acquitted, while four others have been convicted and fined \$1,000 each.

There seems to be no change in the strike conditions in the States, the machinists being certain that they will win, though there have been several resurrections of work.

At the Yale commencement it was announced that the bi-centenary fund would reach \$2,000,000. Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, was made an Honorary Master of Arts.

Max Kershow, former famous Yale athlete, died in San Francisco, as the result of years of dissipation. He was once the champion pole vaulter of America. He was wealthy.

Walter Sailing, a young Californian, has been apprehended in Chicago, where he was caught passing bogus paper. He is anxious to return to the scene of his wrong doing.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew before sailing from New York for his vacation said that he had had many offers of marriage, but that he would not change his condition just now.

While C. J. Huntington and George Bradford, of Washington, were hunting they became separated, and soon after Bradford shot his companion, taking him for a bear.

Ernest Still, a bachelor of Glencon, O. T., has begun a raffle for himself, offering to marry the girl who buys the winning ticket, the proceeds of the raffle to set them up in business.

Mrs. McKinley and her sister, who own some valuable mining property in Nevada, have given an option on it to eastern men at a price said to approximate a half million dollars.

The British Navy League has issued a manifesto saying that the navy has ceased to be supreme and that there are many essentials of a fighting fleet necessary in the Mediterranean fleet.

A Russian girl who entered Wells Grammar School, Boston, last fall, not knowing a word of English, has been graduated, having passed the entire four years' course within nine months.

Mrs. Mary A. B. Duke, the wife of a banker of Baltimore, who has been living in New York with her mother for three years past, has just learned from newspapers that she has been divorced.

After the wreck of the steamer Lusitania, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., the only among the 45 passengers was such that there was a fight with knives for the places in the boats. All were rescued.

Purged bullet aggregating \$250,000 have been discovered by the Akron (O.) Varnish Company. The treasurer of the company is in South Africa. He is feared, as he vanished before the discovery.

Cuba having accepted the Platt Amendment, General Miles recommends that one-half the American force now occupying the island be withdrawn, and that the work be turned over to the Cubans.

The Fourth of July celebration com-

mittee of Philadelphia, whose invitation of Minister Wu Ting Fang as the orator of the occasion, caused some caustic comment, refused to withdraw the invitation.

The Oregon and Oriental Steamship Company is planning to establish a line of steamers to trade with the Orient through the Suez canal, as time will be saved by sending the merchandise by that route.

The Republicans of Ohio have completed their ticket, as follows: For governor, George K. Nash; lieutenant governor, Carl L. Nippert; supreme judge, J. L. Frier; attorney general, John M. Sheets.

Justice Jerome, of New York, who was the foremost of the vice crusaders, has quit, as the committee of fifteen of Tammany would not follow up the work, and he says now the city will be a wide open one.

P. D. Cunningham, United States boundary commissioner, while on the Rio Grande river, was bitten by a water moccasin snake, and was four days in getting to medical attendance. He may not recover.

Charles L. Koller, the alleged forger, who was arrested in California, and taken to Newark, to be tried on twelve indictments, has jumped his bonds, and his bondsmen have been called upon to forfeit \$10,000.

At a meeting of the Chinese-American Missionary Society at Philadelphia, protests were entered against Minister Wu Ting Fang speaking at the Fourth of July exercises. Minister Wu, however, spoke.

While police were investigating the suicide of H. S. Church, a Louisville grocer, they found the body of Mrs. Emily Stuart, who had only recently bought an interest in the former's store. In a closet, she having been choked to death.

Rev. Arthur Smith, the missionary and author, preaching at Tien-tsin on the anniversary of the relief of that city (June 24th), said he thoroughly agreed with Sir Robert Hart in the statement that unless there was a complete reformation in China in a few years the country would be menaced by 20,000,000 Boxers. The Chinese would never forget that the Boxer movement was fully approved by the court.

#### WRECKED ON CHESTERFIELD REEF.

Nobody can tell the following story better than the writer tells it himself:

"In 1891," he says, "I first experienced the miseries of acute indigestion. I was obliged to knock off work, and suffered agonies for two months. Then I felt slightly better and went back to my post at the North Brisbane Fire Brigade Station, and stayed there until the great flood in 1893.

"Then I had a terribly severe relapse which laid me down for ten months, seven weeks of it being spent in the hospital.

"Several doctors attended me, but they failed to effect a cure.

"Yet, at the end of ten months I felt somewhat better, and being of an energetic disposition, I started in to work again.

"I managed to keep at it for six months, and then collapsed completely, and resigned my position in the brigade.

"On returning home several of my friends urged me to put faith in Selge's Syrup, and in that only, saying they had known it to cure cases as bad as mine. 'Don't be down-hearted,' they said.

"On this I began using Selge's Syrup (and Selge's Pills occasionally) and gradually got better. When I had taken about twelve bottles in all, I was so much better I accepted a position as mate in a ship going to trade in the islands—taking a supply of Syrup with me.

"We sailed on the 24th of October, 1894, and on the 9th we struck Chesterfield Reef, Long Island, and were wrecked, but all hands were saved. The captain and four blacks took to one of the boats, and reached Mackay in safety, whilst I and seven blacks landed on Long Island, where we remained thirty-two days, until we were rescued by the 'Pylades' man-of-war, and taken on to Sydney.

"Fortunately we were able to obtain enough provisions from the wreck to maintain us while we were on the island.

"I must mention that I kept on using Selge's Syrup until we got to Sydney, and then I was quite restored to health, and have been perfectly well ever since.

"My health is now splendid; my appetite is excellent, and all the bad symptoms I once had are gone like an ugly dream after morning breaks.

"My wife uses the medicine for a milder form of indigestion than mine was, and is as firm a believer in it as I am.

"I will name a few of the peculiarities of the aggravating and dangerous disease as it affected me. There was always a bad taste in my mouth; my breath was bad, and I used to retch frequently after eating; I belched continually, hot flesh, and had thin, lantern jaws.

"Scores of friends and acquaintances can testify to the truth of what I have said. It is certain that Mother Selge's Syrup cured me when all other medicines and forms of treatment proved to be no good, and I have to thank the Syrup only for the fact that I am now a strong healthy man. I have now been nearly three years in the employment of the Queensland Meat Company, but my home is at the address given below."

A. C. BACKMANN.

Myrtle Villa, George Street, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Q., September 4th, 1896.

#### Booked for Hills and Way Ports.

All accommodations on Widdie's steamer Kikan, sailing tomorrow at noon for Hills and way ports, are taken. The following is a list of those who have engaged passage to the Big Island: C. O. Spencer, R. S. Gentry, Mrs. F. Waterhouse, Mrs. Danford, Mrs. W. H. Williams and wife, Miss Mary Green, Miss J. Tanager, Miss Parson and wife, J. C. Juddway, W. Booth, A. F. Judd and wife, J. P. Leeson, E. A. Keadon and servant, W. H. Hook, E. J. Harden, W. H. Mixer, Allen Nott, Miss O. E. Day, Mrs. J. C. Brown, Miss L. Horner, Miss J. Mahone, T. Aoki, L. Chung, J. Cummings, R. H. Blackwell, Miss Julia Dine, Miss Henderson, Mrs. A. C. Shado, Master E. Good, B. Kashi, Fredrick Kock, Miss G. Mahone, Miss J. Mahone, E. C. Roddie, R. B. Turner and wife, Miss Ellen Hansen, Miss Sarah, Mrs. J. Oliver, Mrs. Gough, Miss A. Perry, J. H. Van Gieson and wife, L. Thomson, R. J. Kastrisane and

# BEAUTIFUL SKIN

## Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and nest baby soap in the world.

#### Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEISONS LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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COPTIC	JULY 10	DORIC	JULY 14
AMERICA MARU	JULY 26	NIIPPON MARU	JULY 14
PERU	AUG. 1	PERU	AUG. 1
GAELIC	AUG. 13	COPTIC	AUG. 1
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 1
CHINA	AUG. 27	PERU	AUG. 1
DORIC	SEPT. 6	GAELIC	SEPT. 1
NIIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 1
PERU	SEPT. 20	CHINA	SEPT. 1
COPTIC	OCT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 7
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1	NIIPPON MARU	OCT. 4
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 2		

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CHIEF FOR CHILDREN INFANTUM—SEVEN MONTHS TO FALL.

During last May an infant child of our labourer was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail. For sale by all druggists and grocers. E. W. BAKER & Co., Ltd., general agents, 11, E.



